# THE GENUS CRYPHULA STAL, WITH THE DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES (HETEROPTERA: LYGÆIDÆ)

### By Harry G. Barber

COLLABORATOR, ENTOMOLOGICAL RESEARCH BRANCH,
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The genus Cryphula has a wide distribution in the Western Hemisphere. It was erected by Stal in 1874 to contain the single species parallelogramma from Texas. Distant in 1882, not recognizing Stal's genus, described three species under the generic name Trapezus. Only one species abortiva Barber has been added since, disregarding Distant's affinis which is a synonym of his fasciata. Two new species are herewith added to the genus.

#### Cryphula nitens, new species

= apicatus Barber (not Distant) Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. Vol. 26, 63, 1918. Head, pronotum in part, scutellum and beneath, castaneous, highly polished; antennae testaceous; legs castaneous; pronotum with narrow anterior, posterior, lateral margins and humeral angles ochraceous.

Head one-third wider than long, impunctate. Antenna with the second and terminal segments subequal, third segment somewhat shorter than either the second or terminal segment, proportionate lengths of the segments: 12:27:20:25; each segment with several long semi-erect setae, which are over twice as long as diameter of the segment. Pronotum much wider than long  $(65\times35)$ , sparsely punctate anteriorly, along the margins and on the posterior one-third; lateral margins with a few long setae, often abraded. Scutellum equilateral, very sparsely punctate with a series of punctures along the margins, extreme apex pale. Veins of corium obscurely pale, surface sparsely punctate. Occurs in both macopterous and brachypterous forms.

Length 3.50 mm.

Type: Male. San Diego, California, Mch. 22, 1928. H. G. Barber, United States National Museum Cat. No. 63245. Paratypes, males and females; California: 4 with the same data as type, 12 Mch. 24, 1928, Barber; 5 Jan. 30, Hubbard; 5 Pasadena, Mch. and Apr. 1928 and 1 Los Angeles, Mch. 30, 1928, Barber; 1 Los Angeles Co. Coquillette.

Arizona: 17 Huachuca Mts., July 1905, under dead leaves,

Barber; 1 Santa Rita Mts., July 20, 1932, Ball; 1 Sept. 20, 1936, Bryant; 1 May 20, Schwarz; 1 Chiricahua Mts., Sept. 5 and 1 Ft. Grant July 23, Hubbard; 1 Atascosa Mts. Oct. 27, 1937, Ball and 1 Oct. 24, 1937, Oman.

Utah: 9 Simpson Buttes, Dugway Co. Feb. 9, 1954, Gering; 6 Johnson's Pass, Tooele Co. June 2, 1954 and 5 Whiskey Spg. Can. Tooele Co., June 18, 1954, Ashlock.

Texas: 2 "Tex" Uhler collection.

Idaho: 2 Kendrick, Aug. 13, 1938, Harris.

C. nitens is most closely related to apicatus (Dist.) from which it differs in the coloration of the pronotum, less conspicuous veins of the corium and in having the antennæ provided with several long, semi-erect setæ. All of the specimens from Utah have the corium more fuscous than the California specimens.

### Cryphula subunicolor, new species

Nearly uniformly colored, castaneous, surface duller than in the preceding species; narrow lateral margins of pronotum, corium, apex of scutellum, connexivum, antennæ and legs testaceous.

Head smooth, impunctate, one fourth wider than long, preocular part equal to remainder. Antennæ rather long and slender, second segment over twice as long as basal, and one-fourth longer than terminal, proportionate lengths of the segments, 15:40:25:30, each provided with a few long, semi-erect setæ. Pronotum about one-third wider than long, sparsely punctate anteriorly and on the posterior third. Scutellum but little longer than wide, very sparsely punctate. Corium with veins concolorous, rather evenly coarsely punctate between median and claval vein, more sparsely punctate elsewhere. Membrane dark brown. Macropterous and brachypterous.

Length 4 mm.

Type: Male, Tucson Mts., Ariz., Jan. 1, 1936, 3500 ft. el., O. Bryant, United States National Museum Cat. No. 63246. Paratypes, 2 with the same data as type, 1 "Ariz.", Casey collection.

Very easily distinguished from other members of the genus by reason of its nearly uniform, castaneous color.

## KEY TO SPECIES OF CRYPHULA

- 1. Scutellum with three pale spots; antennæ with long semi-erect setæ
- 2. Corium with a distinct transverse castaneous fascia on a pale surface or otherwise colored. Posterior margin of pronotum conspicuously pale (= affinis (Dist.)) ......trimaculata (Distant)

#### LIST OF SPECIES

- C. parallelogramma Stal, Enum. Hem., Pt. 4, 165, 1874. Texas. Entire Eastern United States, south to Florida and west to Colorado and Texas.
- C. trimaculata (Distant), B.C.A.Rhynch. 2, 217, 1882, Guatemala. Mex., C. Amer., Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador.
- 3. C. fasciata (Distant), B.C.A.Rhynch 2, 217. 1882, Guat. Panama =affinis (Distant), H.M.N.H. (7)7, 500, 1901, Grenada, W.I.
- 4. C. apicatus (Distant), B.C.A.Rhynch. 2, 217, 1882, Mex. Guat. Mex., C. Amer., Venezuela.
- C. nitens new species. So. Cal., Ariz., Tex., Utah, Idaho. = apicatus Barber (not Distant), Jl. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 26.63, 1918.
- 6. C. abortiva Barber, Jl. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 26, 63, 1918—Arizona.
- 7. subunicolor Barber, new species—Arizona.

#### (Continued from page 134)

Dr. Forbes called the Society's attention to Dr. Lepeg's theory on "The Struggle of the Bees". There was some discussion by the members on this subject.

Dr. Marks briefly mentioned his latest work on *Papilio* and reported progress in his studies.

Dr. Mullen then gave the report of the Field Committee and a resume of the recent Massapequa Park trip made by a number of the members of the Society. He showed some black and white pictures and Dr. Clausen showed kodachromes of the trip.

Dr. Clausen shocked the members with the announcement of the untimely death of esteemed member, Dr. Ralph B. Swain. It was voted that the Secretary send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Swain.

The meeting adjourned at 9:40 P.M.

Louis S. Marks, Secretary

(Continued on page 138)